

BEER MAKERS SING SWAN SONG TO-NIGHT

All Brewing in U. S. Will Stop Until Peace Is Signed, When, Perhaps—

BUT PROHIBITION LOOMS

Supply on Hand for 4 Months, Says an Expert—Bottling Will Continue.

The sun undoubtedly will set this evening, night will fall, perhaps somewhere bands even will be playing and the world will spin on through space—but not in the same old way. For with the passing of the coming mid-winter will cease the brewing of the bottled laughter of the peasant girls of Milwaukee, St. Louis, Newark, Doergerburg, Rapertville and all points north, east, south and west.

On December 1, says the wartime measure, the brewing of beer must end. And to-morrow will be December 1, regardless of the fact that there were many to be found lined up along the wrong side of the mahogany bars last night who absolutely refused to believe, especially as the night progressed, that Der Tag was but a few days away.

Efforts were made yesterday by the efforts to lay hold of leading brewers so that all the bad news might be obtained authoritatively and at first hand as to how long the stock on hand will last, how much beer is now in storage—in a word, how far off is the dread day when the great German indoor sport of suicide by gas will begin to clutter up the pages of the Health Department's vital statistics.

Prepared Question for Brewers.

Also, for wholly personal and private reasons, the reporter had framed a question which ran:

"Col. Rupert or Doelger or Hupfel or Ehret, as the case might be, but wasn't it, if a man, say a reporter, were to stock up with and hoard enough bottled beer to last a year or two would the stuff keep or spoil?"

The first flying visits and calls at the various big brewery offices, however, were fruitless. The big brewers were not to be found; in fact, no one could be found with even enough authority to lead the visitor inside the works where, according to all tradition, beer is brewed out absolutely free for nothing and without charge.

"Maybe," ventured the caller at the second or third brewery visited along the East River front—maybe the bosses are all away to-day because they haven't stopped celebrating Thanksgiving Day. Maybe—"

A plump hand that warned one to silence was raised by the stout office manager and for more than a minute the stout gentleman gazed silently upon the murky waters of the East River.

"Thanksgiving?" he repeated brokenly after a moment. And then, with a hard, dry crackle in his voice, the manager cried out, "Gott and grew delicious in two languages."

Opinion From an Expert.

Col. Jacob Rupert was, however, on the job as usual. Inasmuch as Col. Rupert is an authority, an expert who might be called the Ferdinand Foch of brewing, the visitor didn't care whether he was a "legion" or not, he was "in" or "out."

"How much beer is left in the city and nation, Colonel?" he was asked, and although Col. Rupert undoubtedly answered in a flash it seemed that the answer was for general use while all the common stood still.

"Four months' supply for the whole country left," replied Col. Rupert briskly.

"But of course, Colonel," the visitor continued hopefully, "the supply here in New York City is so big it will last maybe for years?"

"Four months' supply left for Manhattan too—that's all," said the Colonel heartlessly.

Col. Rupert spoke without qualifications. At the headquarters of the Brewers' Board of Control, a similar question met with replies far more vague. There it was said the board officials had no authoritative figures as to the supply of beer in the city or nation and that the only way to get figures would be to interview all the brewers as to the amount of their individual stocks and then add them up. "And it's doubtful for a lot of reasons," added the Brewers' Board of Trade official, "that you can get a brewer to tell how much beer he has on hand."

Bottling Will Continue.

All the breweries will continue to bottle and deliver the beer now on hand, even though the making of new beer ends at midnight. Some of the brewing men expressed hopes yesterday that an early peace would be signed and so enable the brewers to put their plants into action again for a time at least—or from the day of the real ending of the war until a national beer constitutional amendment blows out the gentle art of blowing said.

Even this slight hope was but faintly expressed, however. The only ray of sunshine forthcoming throughout a hideous day came from a brewing expert, who was asked if bottled beer, if hurriedly hoarded in clothes closets, in the piano, under mattresses, in the baby carriage, back of pictures, behind the gas logs and in the cellars of the wife's country relatives would "keep" or "spoil."

"Well," I had a bottle of beer the other day," replied the expert encouragingly, "which I know was bottled more than a year ago. It still had lots of the old time 4½ per cent. kick to it. It was creamy, of excellent taste, it had a marked beauty of flavor, it was—"

Whichever else it was the visitor, who already was beginning to sprint toward Gilligan's Place of Business, down near the next corner, never paused to learn.

Mysterious Slayer Kills Youth.

Daniel Ochinski, 17, of 318 Bleecker street, was shot and killed yesterday by an unidentified man at Bleecker and Leroy streets. The police investigation was spurred by the fact that other mysterious shootings have taken place recently in the same locality.

WAGES UP 81 AND FOOD COST 73 P. C.

Huge Jump in Both in Four Years of War.

The month of October saw a decided check to manufacturing activity in New York State. This was due, however, to the absence of employees from their work on account of the influenza epidemic which prevailed throughout the entire State and not to any lessening in the demand for factory products.

Of the eleven industry groups into which the State is divided not one escaped the downward movement, although declines varied considerably, ranging from 2 per cent. in printing to 12 per cent. in paper and paper goods. The loss in employees for all industries combined amounted to 4 per cent.

A comparison of industrial conditions in October of this year with conditions in October of previous years gives the following results. Since 1914 the number of workers has decreased slightly but total wages have risen 49 per cent. for the three year period dating from October, 1915, employees and wages have risen 15 and 93 per cent. respectively, and for the four year period, 1914 to date, the number of workers has increased 22 per cent. and aggregate wages 123 per cent.

The average weekly wage for October was \$23.34, a gain of 3 cents over the average for September. The corresponding averages as reported in October, 1917, 1916, 1915 and 1914 were, respectively, \$17.33, \$14.95, \$13.30 and \$12.26. From the above figures it can be seen that average weekly wages have risen 81 per cent. since October, 1914, and retail food prices 73 per cent.

SWEET IS HECKLED BY DRY CRUSADER

Anderson Demands to Know Ex-Speaker's Attitude on Ratification.

Declaring that it is not asking for a pledge but merely for a statement as to his attitude on the ratification of the prohibition amendment, the Anti-Saloon League, through William H. Anderson, its superintendent, has addressed some pointed questions to Assemblyman Thaddeus C. Sweet.

Assuming that he is to be reelected Speaker the league in a letter to him tells the Speaker that he not only can determine the stand of the Assembly but will as well be able to exert a considerable influence in the Senate.

"On behalf of the constituents of the Assemblymen who are committed to do good utmost for ratification and who cannot discharge their obligation or be fully protected by anything short of caucus action making ratification a party measure I respectfully inquire:

"1. Do you believe that as a matter of expediency and good party policy it is well as good morals for the Republican members of both houses should make ratification a party measure and let it through as such?"

"2. If elected Speaker will you use your personal influence and that of the party to put the prohibition amendment through the Legislature behind ratification in the early days of January, in order that New York may have a chance to be one of the necessary thirty-six States which actually ratify the amendment?"

"Your unwillingness as reported by the press to express yourself on the question of ratification is the occasion for these queries. The people have learned to fear silence, darkness and 'adjustments' when the liquor question is involved. The people of the State have a right to know your attitude upon a public question of vital importance of a man who expects to hold an office that is Statewide in its scope."

At the last session Supt. Anderson made statements that displeased the speaker. Referring to this, the letter says:

"Whatever, if any, personal grievance you may feel over the league's statements of fact respecting your attitude last session, statements which have not been publicly challenged by you, we are sure nothing of the sort will be accepted as a valid excuse for your refusing now at least to tell the public whether you stand for keeping the Republican party and its legislative leadership free from suspicion of complicity with Tammany and the brewers during the coming session and whether you stand for majority rule within the party as represented at Albany on this issue."

CHAPMAN DECISION TO-DAY.

Governor Says Francis Linton From Death Next Week.

Special Dispatch to The Sun. ALBANY, Nov. 29.—Gov. Whitman has under consideration the appeals for clemency for Paul Chapman, the Brooklyn choir boy who is in the death House at Sing Sing awaiting execution for complicity in the murder of Harry Hensgensburg, a Brooklyn cigar store proprietor. The Governor is expected to announce his decision to-morrow.

The Governor to-day saved Francis Linton from the electric chair by commuting his sentence to life imprisonment. Linton was to have gone to the chair some time next week.

He was convicted of the murder of Samuel Katzen in New York City in February, 1917.

Judge Otto Rosasky and District Attorney Swann recommended clemency. Three of the seven Court of Appeals Judges dissented from an affirmation of conviction on the ground that it was against the weight of evidence.

2,000 Prudential Help Get Raise.

The Prudential Insurance Company announced yesterday that all clerical employees of the home office in Newark receiving less than \$40 a week will receive an additional increase of 10 per cent., effective December 1. For a year the employees have been receiving a bonus of 10 per cent. Two thousand employees will be affected.

SUGAR ALLOWANCE INCREASES A THIRD

Issuance of Certificates to Dealers and Large Users Also Discontinued.

NORMAL BY FEBRUARY 1

Flour Merchant Suspended for Six Months for Practices Deemed Unfair.

The sugar division of the United States Food Administration will discontinue after to-day the wartime certificate system under which manufacturers and other large consumers and dealers have been allotted sugar. These buyers, however, will be required to limit their purchases to a 30-day supply under the liberal allocation of Cuban raw sugars between January 1 and January 15, 1919, thus relieving the situation to such an extent that it will be possible for the cancellation on January 31 of the 30-day restriction. Zoning restrictions, as fixed by the Sugar Division, will remain in force.

The Federal Food Board emphasizes the fact that "the public should understand that this elimination of sugar certificates does not mean in any sense that restrictions on the use of sugar at present existing are removed."

Will Drop 500 Employees.

One of the first results of the official banishment of the certificating regulations was the stoppage of the issuance of sugar certificates. This was followed by the announcement that some 500 clerical workers, who had been employed by the division since October, 1914, were to be discharged.

The heads of the division will be transferred to other departments. The sugar division was organized six months ago, with Bernard Hoffman as its chief, and has been a vital force in sugar distribution. Mr. Hoffman volunteered his services about a year ago and has been an extremely competent "dollar a year" war worker.

In the statement the Federal Food Board said:

"An increased allowance in the home of one pound a person a month is permitted, and restaurants and hotels also may use an additional pound for each ninety meals served beginning December 1. This increases the monthly allowance in the home to four pounds per capita and the allowance in public eating places to four pounds for every ninety meals served. While this permits a freer use of sugar it is still of the utmost importance that there should be no extravagance or waste in its use."

Alles on Reduced Ration.

"While our own sugar allowance is now increased we should remember when tempted to use more than is necessary that most of our allies are still on a greater reduced ration of allowance of sugar. Most of us got along very well on the two pounds a month sugar ration and those who became accustomed to eating foods served with less sugar, and in some cases with no sugar at all, probably would not care to return to the habits of past war days, when it was customary to use sugar lavishly with food of nearly all kinds."

"Neither the elimination of the sugar certificates nor the increased allowance in the home, which is backed up by the new rationing regulations, General Order No. 8, relative to the serving of sugar in public eating places, has been amended to permit increased allowance, but the amount served to a person at a meal must not exceed two-thirds of an ounce. Sugar still will be served only upon request."

The license of W. S. Post, wholesale flour dealer, of 2 Stone street has been suspended for six months from November 22 for violation of the rules and regulations of the Food Administration.

"Charges against this dealer," the official notice of the penalty read, "were that he had made a practice of selling flour for feed and when the market fell off he declined to accept shipments. It was held that this practice was unfair and detrimental to the best interests for the proper distribution of foodstuffs."

HOTEL HAMILTON OPEN TO-DAY

"House of Sunshine" on West Side Will Begin Its Career.

The Hotel Hamilton Operating Company will open to-day the Hotel Hamilton, the first residential hotel built under the new law, at 141-153 West 15th street, near the Hudson river.

The hotel is a five-story high, with a smaller structure of five stories superimposed on the main building and a third addition of two stories on the superstructure. The building will be used as a test of the wisdom of the zoning law. The peculiar construction makes all of the apartments have outside rooms, and the theory of the hotel is to make the hotel a "house of sunshine."

BEARER OF RED FLAG BONDED.

Mooney Adherent Held to Keep the Peace for Six Months.

Magistrate Simms, in Yorkville court yesterday required Benjamin Garf, a furrier of 409 Fourteenth avenue, Brooklyn, to give a bond of \$200 to keep the peace for six months. Garf waved a red banner at the Mooney meeting at Madison Square Garden Monday night.

"This is a country of law and order," said the magistrate, "and there is no place here to earn a livelihood and to get an education ought to be deported to the countries from which they come when they decline to live up to the laws of this country."

The evidence showed that Garf had displayed a red banner with the inscription: "Workers of the world, strike to free Mooney," and that he refused to give up the banner when ordered to do so by the police.

NEW EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

Mayor's Committee to Find Work—Many Soldiers Apply.

Unemployed men and women in New York will be aided in finding work by the Mayor's Committee on National Defense beginning Monday morning, said an announcement yesterday by George W. Loft, chairman. Hundreds of requests for work have been received by soldiers and sailors recently mustered out of the service, and the Defense Committee has opened bureaus in rooms 605 and 617 in Hall of Records, where applicants will be examined, registered and assigned.

Mr. Loft said last night that the majority of the 2,000 members of the committee employed have been receiving a bonus of 10 per cent. Two thousand employees will be affected.

Hartley Manners Loses Suit.

Judge Julius M. Mayer in the Federal District Court dismissed yesterday the suit of J. Hartley Manners, playwright, against Oliver Morosco, concerning the motion picture rights of "Peg o' My Heart." The court held that the contracts between author and producer did not limit the latter solely to the spoken drama.

5 CENT PHONE ORDER

Burleson Has No Power to Enforce Reduction, Is Contention Made.

RATE RULE UP TO STATE

Action of Postmaster Eagerly Awaited in First Clash Over Authority.

Postmaster-General Burleson's order that all telephone charges in this city should take the uniform rate of five cents for a call, effective December 1, will be ignored by the Hotel Association, which includes in its membership almost all of the hotels of the metropolitan district, has been advised by counsel that the Postmaster-General has without legal power to enforce his ruling.

When the telephone company put in the many booth and pay stations now in use the local call charge was fixed at five cents. The hotels continued to charge ten cents for each local call. Mr. Burleson's order prohibited the making of any charge in excess of the regular rate charged by the company for like service.

Basis of Rates Here.

Charles J. Campbell of the legal firm of Campbell & Boland, representing the association, said last night the telephone company itself, and not the police power of the State, and that the Postmaster-General took over telephone direction by virtue of a resolution of the Congress, which expressly excepts from his jurisdiction the exercise of any of the State's police powers. The exception, he said, was the lawyer, precluded the Postmaster-General's right to fix rates.

Mr. Campbell said that the relationship of the Postmaster-General to the telephone subscribers of New York was, in effect, identical with that of the telephone company itself and that Mr. Burleson, for the Government, had taken over the service subject to such existing contracts with respect to rates that obtained when he took charge.

He insisted that Mr. Burleson was merely an administrative officer, without judicial power, and that he was much personally liable for an illegal act as would be the Sheriff of New York county in the event that he made an illegal levy.

Counsel's contention is that the police power of the State is vested exclusively in this State is vested exclusively in the Public Service Commission. He said the order was issued without giving the hotel men a chance to be heard in defense of the existing rate and that there had been no suggestion for a hearing or a willingness to suspend the order until such a hearing could be ordered.

Cost to Hotels Shown.

The hotel plea is that the telephone company's charge for rental, switchboard, extension lines and the like, together with the regular maintenance and other employees who handle the hotel business, justifies the 10 cent price. Mr. Campbell said that the company installed public pay stations no charge was made for the equipment for which the hotels were required to pay regular amounts. He added that the company paid a commission of from 10 to 20 per cent. on business done in the public pay stations for the privilege of installing its equipment.

No stipulation came last night as to what the telephone company would do if the hotel men proceeded with their telephone charges after December 1. The action of the Postmaster-General on the issue will be watched with great interest because it will be the first time that the Government has ever faced the enforcement of an order of this character.

GIRL, 14, KILLED BY TRUCKS.

Pauline Fredericks Loses Her Life and a Driver Is Arrested.

Pauline Fredericks, a fourteen-year-old girl, was helping her mother who is employed in one of the big buildings near South Ferry yesterday. She started across Whitehall street 100 yards north of the ferry when a motor truck ran into another truck and killed her.

One of the trucks, a five-ton vehicle driven by D. J. McMahon and owned by the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Transportation Company, struck the little girl and hurled her between the two heavy trucks. She was instantly killed. Edward Walsh, of 264 West 115th street, had his left foot crushed as the two machines came together. Walsh was a helper on the second truck, which was owned by the Ludwig Baum Company.

McMahon was arraigned in the Tombs court and held in \$1,000 bail for examination December 2.

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500 Jewish Pupils Will Graduate.

Diplomas will be given to more than 500 pupils in Hebrew schools in the city at joint graduation exercises to-morrow afternoon in Stuyvesant High School. Addresses will be made by Louis Marshall, Israel Unterberg, Dr. Simon Tannenbaum, Rabbi S. L. Harwitz and Dr. Judah L. Magnes. Judge Otto A. Rosasky will confer the diplomas and prizes.

INSULTS U. S.; LAUDS GERMANY; ARRESTED

Socialist Dentist, Making Living Here, Extols Enemy.

Morris Zucker, a twenty-four-year-old dentist, of Socialistic opinion, strode the rostrum of the Brownsville Labor Lyceum on Sunday night, delivering a fiery harangue on the war. Now and then United States Marshal Power, an inconspicuous figure, made a note and nudged the Army Intelligence officers with him.

Zucker was arrested last evening at his home, 468 Saratoga avenue, Brooklyn, charged with uttering seditious remarks, and brought to the Federal Building. There Commissioner Reifschneider held him in \$20,000 bail for examination to-day.

The complaint, among other things, charges Zucker with saying: "Mark Europe the Socialists are not afraid of shedding human blood. It is only a question of shedding blood in the proper forces, and while I confess, my friends, that I claimed exemption in America, if I were in Germany or Russia I would be only too glad to fight in the front line trenches."

The authorities charge that by this statement Zucker meant he would fight for the enemies of the United States. It is alleged also that Zucker referred to American soldiers as "mark Europe the Socialists are not afraid of shedding human blood."

The many opportunities afforded for error made the introduction of the testimony a ticklish procedure, and through misunderstandings of testimony and the spirited objections of the girl's counsel the matter was left in the air at adjournment. Even Dr. Otto Schultz, who probably holds the world's record as an expert medical witness for the prosecution in murder cases, admitted that he knew of no case on record of a medical authority maintaining it possible to tell from the mark of a bite that it must have been made by one particular person.

TESTING GRADUATES TO AID EMPLOYERS

Convention Plans Scientific Assistance in Placing Children in Right Business.

An organization made up of educators and business men which will endeavor to see that boys and girls who graduate from school and who wish to enter commercial life find employment for which they are scientifically suited began its work with a convention yesterday at the Merchants Association rooms in the Woolworth Building. It was called by the National Associated Schools of Scientific Business and school teachers and employment managers were present and endorsed the scheme. Representatives of the Federal Department of Commerce, Federal Chamber of Commerce, United States Employment Bureau, Bureau of Education and Board of Vocational Education are interested in the movement.

Sherrin Cody, secretary and director of the Associated Schools of Scientific Business, said that the most instances young persons left school and went into a business for which they were wholly unprepared. He declared that business men had no standard by which to judge their abilities and that they picked out people at a haphazard manner, often at great cost and with frequent turnovers of labor.

Mr. Cody said that his organization had been making tests in the schools to remedy the situation. Scientific employment registers were being prepared, and the examination of an employer who seeks help. By making use of these registers Mr. Cody said that an employer could get first hand information on what the applicant for work could do.

George M. Meinecke, manager of the employment office of the Underwood Typewriter Company, said that for ten years he had been testing students who wished to become typists and stenographers.

"Business men who pay an employee \$10 a week want \$10 a week in value," he said. "But so long as they pay that \$10 a week they get thirty-two teeth and only ten fingers."

"If all the teeth were taken into consideration," he said, "in all creation there would probably not find two persons whose teeth are all alike."

"Then you maintain," said Mr. Talley, "that there is less likelihood of being mistaken about identification from teeth than from the feet and hands?"

"Yes," said Dr. Schultz. "Because of the similarity as to the accuracy of the cast made of the lower jaw Dr. Schultz was confined to remarks about the similarity of Miss Baksa's upper teeth with the marks of upper teeth on the dead woman's arm. Three of these showed plainly."

Identifies Three Teeth Marks.

"Having examined these marks on the arm of the deceased, and assuming that the cast is a correct reproduction of the teeth of the defendant, are you able to express an opinion as to whose teeth caused the impression?"

"Yes," said the doctor. "The impression of the two medial upper incisors and the left lateral incisor is similar to those of this model, the defendant's."

"Could they be produced by any other human teeth?"

"I think not," answered Dr. Schultz, and he added that the teeth shown in the bottle a worse snap was countered. Judge Rosasky finally put off the question of the admissibility of that conclusion until Monday, so he will have an opportunity of studying the testimony of the dentist who made the cast.

Mr. Talley announced that he will conclude his case Monday, and if he does not call the convict James Regan, who has confessed to having had a part in the murder, the defense will do so. It was learned yesterday that another convict, a man now in Elmore Reformatory, and who took part in the robbery in Brooklyn for which Regan received his last sentence, may be brought to the city and questioned. He is said to know a good deal about the Hammel murder.

TEETH MARKS USED FIRST TIME IN TRIAL

Doctor Declares Bites on Mrs. Hamel's Arm Were Made by Baksa Girl.

EVIDENCE IS CONTESTED

Expert Witness Says Dental Identification Is Surer Than Fingerprints.

For the first time in the history of criminal courts, so far as known, an attempt was made yesterday to prove guilt by records of teeth marks. This departure in criminal prosecution was made by Alfred J. Talley, Assistant District Attorney, in the trial of Elizabeth Baksa for the murder of Mrs. Helen Hamel, a trial which from a drab beginning is becoming prolific in surprising and the spirited objections of the girl's counsel the matter was left in the air at adjournment. Even Dr. Otto Schultz, who probably holds the world's record as an expert medical witness for the prosecution in murder cases, admitted that he knew of no case on record of a medical authority maintaining it possible to tell from the mark of a bite that it must have been made by one particular person.

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Piece of Arm Preserved.

If the prosecution could prove its contention it would be the means of showing the Baksa woman and Mrs. Hamel did at some time come into personal contact, so its importance in this case of purely circumstantial evidence is very great. And to help in this proof Dr. Schultz took from his pocket a little bottle in which, floating in alcohol, was something that looked like wrinkled parchment, marked with black discolorations. He explained that it was a piece of Mrs. Hamel's arm, showing the teeth marks.

All present looked from this grim bit of evidence to the face of the young girl. Apparently it had little effect on her, for Thomas McDonald, of her counsel, said something to her and she laughed a smothered little laugh and again became as placid as a sunset during the day, as the prosecution drew forth carefully worded descriptions of these dark marks, she closed her eyes and seemed about to go to sleep, as if she had grown tired of wondering what it was all about.

The first chain in the link of evidence about the teeth marks was the production of two white semi-circular casts of the girl's teeth, made by Dr. James Cuth. He said the upper cast was a perfect reproduction made in plaster of Paris, but the lower was made from a wax impression and could not be perfect. Then Dr. Schultz was asked to identify the teeth with the marks on the dead woman's arm.

Defence Makes Protest.

It was the signal for which Frank Aronow and Samuel Koenig, attorneys for the girl, her mother and her father, at once hurled every objection they possessed in the direction of Dr. Schultz. So heated became the discussion that Judge Rosasky finally took a hand in questioning the doctor, who testified as to whether he had been caused by a particular person or not, though he said he had examined many bites and come to conclusions regarding them.

He advanced the theory that teeth should form as good a method of identification as fingerprints, and that, better in fact, for the reason that every normal person has thirty-two teeth and only ten fingers."

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